(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2852.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1801.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

By the arrival yeſterday of the ſhip Huron, capt. Hill, in 34 days from Greenock, we have received Glaſgow papers to the *twenty-fifth* of July, containing London dates to the 22d; 7 days later than our former accounts—By which we are enabled to ſtate, that official accounts from Egypt mention, that the captain Pacha had defeated a French corps of cavalry of 3000 men, which was going to ſuccour the poſt of Rhamanich; and that general Hutchinſon had in 6 days alſo taken 1600 French priſoners, 550 camels, and a large quantity of all kinds of proviſions intended for the garriſon of Alexandria. The army of general Baird, from India, is ſtated to amount to 5000 men, and to have joined the grand vizier. The captain Pacha has 17,000 men under him, the grand vizier 35,000.

GLASGOW, July 24.

THE letters from the North have brought us the terms of the convention between this country and Ruſſia. It conſiſts of ten articles. It re-eſtabliſhes peace and friendſhip between the two powers; provides that the contracting parties ſhall abide by their ordinances, prohibiting all commerce in commodities deemed to be contraband of war; declares, the ſhips of neutrals ſhall ſail without moleſtation to the coaſts and harbours of the belligerents; the effects on board thoſe ſhips, with the exception of goods deemed to be contraband of war, ſhall be free. The right to ſearch is confined to ſhips of war.

Paris Journals to the 18th, are received, containing an account of the fete on the 14th. It paſſed off with great eclat:—Buonaparte, whoſe health is re-eſtabliſhed, was preſent, and afterwards gave a grand dinner to the corps diplomatique, &c. There were no ſpeeches on the occaſion, the proclamation being conſidered as ſufficient.

July 25.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, July 21.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies have been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hawkeſbury, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, from the earl of Elgin and major Halloway.

Imperial Ottoman camp of the grand vizier, Bena'baſſer, May 20, 1801.

My lord,

I had the honour of addreſſing your lordſhip on the 2d of May from Salahich, which place his highneſs the grand vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for ſome time before.

On the 15th inſt. his highneſs received intelligence that the enemy had early that morning marched a conſiderable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbeis, where his highneſs was then encamped. In the evening a farther confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thouſand cavalry, and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and if a favourable opportunity offered, during the obſcurity of the night, to attack, if not, to impede their progreſs as much as poſſible. About ten o'clock at night they met three leagues from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was ſoon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, ſix hundred cavalry, and four thouſand infantry. His highneſs therefore ordered Mehemed Pacha to move forward with five thouſand men, cavalry, and Albanian infantry, and nine light field pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His highneſs afterwards advanced himſelf, and took the command, which was attended with the happieſt effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great ſpirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking poſition on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow ſquare on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this ſituation galled them conſiderably; and upon the Turkiſh cavalry threatening their right, they changed poſition, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry who gained the ſummit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his highneſs on the occaſion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a diſtance not leſs than 7 miles from the place of the firſt operations. The grand vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt deciſion, then gave orders for them not to purſue any farther. The loſs on either ſide, for the time they were engaged, was ſmall. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French, I think, had about fifty killed, and one priſoner: the number of their wounded could not be aſcertained, as they took them off the field. The Turkiſh force engaged on this occaſion did not at any time exceed nine thouſand.

While I was congrulating his highneſs in the field of battle on the ſucceſs of the day, we received additional ſatisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Liſbie, at Damietta, and two ſmaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your lordſhip, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his highneſs intended ſending a force againſt Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpoſe; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Liſbie on the morning of the 14th, when it was diſcovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garriſon had retired.

I beg leave to inform your lordſhip, that during the action of the 16th inſt. myſelf and major Hope of the royal artillery, were in the field with the grand vizier; captain Lacy, of the royal engineers, with Mehemed Pacha, and captain Leake, of the royal artillery, with Tahir Pacha, to render every aſſiſtance in our power.

The combined forces under major general Hutchinſon and the captain Pacha, are about five hours diſtance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the general this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and ſix hundred French priſoners.

(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Major Com. &c.

Downing-ſtreet, July 21.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hobart, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from lieutenant-general the honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. commanding his majeſty's forces in Egypt.

Head Quarters, camp near Alkum, June 1, 1801.

My lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the French had abandoned the poſition of El Aſt, on the 7th of May, which we occupied the ſame evening, and on the 9th we were advanced to Rhamanich, where the French were poſted with upwards of three thouſand infantry, and eight hundred cavalry. We at firſt imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that poſition, but our corps on the eaſtern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanich in reverſe, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night, between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garriſon in the fort, which ſurrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a chef de brigade; we alſo took the ſame day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became neceſſary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the grand vizier, and to ſecure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Roſetta branches of the river. From this circumſtance they knew nothing of the retreat of general la Grange from Rhamanich. About one hundred and fifty priſoners fell into our hands and ſeveral heavy guns, ſome of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itſelf was very valuable, and is a great loſs to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, ſpirits, &c. and about five thouſand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkum, we were informed by the Arabs that a conſiderable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the ſpot where the boats of the captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon under the command of brigadier-general Doyle, ſupported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as ſoon as he perceived the boats of the captain Pacha, ſuſpected that our army muſt be near, and therefore retired into the deſart, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was ſent in to them by major Wilſon of the Homeſpech, requiring them to ſurrender, on condition that their private property ſhould be reſpected, and that they ſhould be ſent to France by the firſt convenient opportunity. With theſe terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, together with a conſiderable portion of the dromedary corps, one four-pounder, and 550 camels. The priſoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the beſt troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Liſbie, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burlos; this fort they alſo evacuated, and embarked in five ſmall veſſels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir bay; the fifth endeavoured to eſcape towards Cyprus, but a Turkiſh frigate was left in chace of her, ſo that it is more than probable ſhe has ſhared the ſame fate. The garriſons of the two forts conſiſted of about ſeven hundred men; ſo that in all we have taken, from the 9th till the 20th, near ſixteen hundred men, which makes a conſiderable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a moſt extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and croſſed the river Boulac.

On the 15th, they marched to attack the grand vizier's army. His highneſs anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a conſiderable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for ſome hours in the preſence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of ſeven hours the French retired, having loſt between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the ſame people who had retreated from Rhamanich, and were about four thouſand or four thouſand five hundred men.

I congratulate your lordſhip upon the event of this very important action; I have alſo much pleaſure in informing you, that the Mamalukes, under the orders of Oſman Bey, (ſucceſſor of Murad Bey) have joined us, to the amount of about fifteen hundred cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am ſanguine enough to hope that the moſt ſerious good effects will ariſe from this junction, as they have a moſt intimate knowledge of the country, and the greateſt influence amongſt the inhabitants.

I encloſe you the capitulation of the fort of Rhamanich, and alſo a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been ſo very inconſiderable.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the right hon. lord Hobart.

Fort of Rhamanich, May 10, 1801.

The garriſon of the fort of Rhamanich will ſurrender to the Ottoman and Britiſh forces on the following conditions:

1. The officers ſhall wear their ſwords and retain their effects. They, as well as the ſoldiers, ſhall be priſoners of war. Granted.

2. The garriſon ſhall be ſent back to France, and ſhall not ſerve againſt the king of Britain, nor againſt his allies, until exchanged conformably to the cartel between the two nations. Granted.

3. The wounded are placed under the protection of Britiſh humanity.

(Signed)

LA CROIX, Chef de brigade.
CAPTAIN PACHA,
J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Major-general, commanding in chief.
JAMES STEPHENSON, Captain, royal navy.

Rhamanich May 9, 1801.

Return of killed and wounded of the army under the command of the hon. major gen. Hutchinſon.

Total, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horſes, killed; 4 officers, 1 ſergeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horſes, wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

20th light dragoons. Captain King.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant-col. Thompſon and captain Ayde.

79th foot. Capt. Macdonall.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY. Dep. Adj. Gen.

P. S. A letter has juſt reached me from lieutenant-colonel Murray, dated Coſſire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the firſt diviſion of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of general Baird with the remainder.

STATE PAPERS.

The following is a copy of the note lately preſented by the Ruſſian ambaſſador, count Kaliriſcheff, to citizen Talleyrand, miniſter for foreign affairs.—

PARIS, June 30.

The underſigned takes the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting citizen Talleyrand with the orders he has juſt now received from his court. His majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias hopes, from the good opinion he entertains of the equitable diſpoſition of the firſt conſul, for which he has been ſo much and ſo deſervedly celebrated, that he will fulfil the engagements

entered into between him and his Imperial majesty the late emperor—namely, not to insist any longer on the hard conditions which had been extorted from the king of Naples. Citizen Talleyrand must recollect that the five articles proposed to the French government, as an answer to the pressing representations made by the same, when negotiations had been opened, were the only motives for sending the undersigned to Paris. The new instructions which he has received, require him to insist on the speedy fulfilment of these five articles which had been made the basis of the negotiations. By these articles, both powers had agreed that the king of the two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia, should be again put into possession of the states which they enjoyed before the entrance of the French troops into Italy. Citizen Talleyrand had full powers again to declare that the five articles had been accepted and carried into effect—but since it now appears that certain conditions have been imposed on the king of Naples by force of arms; and that contrary to the former promise of granting a peace to the king of Sardinia, by means of which he might have been reinstated in his territories, he has been excluded from the same; there is no reason to think unforeseen circumstances have changed the sentiments of the French government, and caused it to entertain views hostile to the above mentioned articles and regulations that had been entered into with his Imperial majesty; the undersigned has orders to signify to citizen Talleyrand, that unless he is positively assured of the fulfilment of the five articles which the French government had accepted as preliminaries, the re-establishment of harmony can no longer continue between the two countries; and therefore he declares that neither the armistice of Foligno, nor the conditions which had been proposed to the marquis de Gallo for entering into a peace with the king of Naples, and which, on the refusal of the marquis, were sent off to general Murat, in order that they might be signed by the chevalier de Micheroux, can ever be acknowledged by his Imperial majesty; and that they must always be considered as a direct violation of the promise which the first consul had made. This is the substance of the orders which the undersigned had received, and of which he is bound to give information to the French government. He must himself add, that the views which had been held out by the first consul, the report that was circulated concerning his moderation, and his wishes to bring about a general peace, were the only reasons which made all Europe hope that the period of this general pacification was not far distant: that there was a possibility to expect in future the fulfilment of the assurances given to the people that the system of plunder pursued by the directory would no longer exist. This alone was the cause which induced his Imperial majesty to send a minister plenipotentiary to Paris, by whose means it was hoped that an amicable intercourse might again have taken place between both nations. The undersigned flatters himself that the first consul, upon being made acquainted with these things, will consider how much it concerns his own reputation to fulfil his promises, as well as the hopes that have been entertained of him; as it depends on him whether Europe, by a general peace, shall enjoy tranquillity. He therefore requests citizen Talleyrand will communicate the contents of this note to the first consul, and inform the undersigned as soon as possible of the determination of the French government on the subject of it. The undersigned takes this opportunity of, &c.

(Signed) KALITSCHEFF.

No answer having been returned to this note, C. Kalitscheff transmitted on the 1st July a second note, as follows:

The undersigned reminds citizen Talleyrand, of his having received no answer relative to the circumstances which he had the honour of communicating to him, in consequence of the orders of the emperor, his master; and he begs he may be informed whether the French government intends, in pursuance of the acceptance of the five preliminary articles, to perform its promise with regard to the integrity of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and the restoration of the king of Sardinia to his territories, on the same footing as those countries were before the march of the French troops into Italy. The undersigned, deems it useless to make any further declaration on a subject already sufficiently discussed, and hopes that citizen Talleyrand will as speedily as possible lay the contents of this note before the first consul, and acquaint the undersigned with his determination.

(Signed) KALITSCHEFF.

As to the other three articles, not mentioned in this note, it is thought that the first contains a positive assurance that the pope was to be re-instated in his temporal principality; the second, that the grand duke of Tuscany was to be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany, and the third, that the establishments which were to be formed in the empire, pursuant to the treaty of Luneville, were to take place only with the consent of Russia.

LONDON, July 21.

According to the Hamburg mail, which has arrived this day, Gantheaume sailed from Sicily for Egypt in the end of May or beginning of June, intending to land his troops in Syria; and admiral Warren had arrived at Corfu, and sailed thence on the 7th of June, in pursuit of the French fleet. It is possible, and that is all we can say from these statements, the latter if pursued might run into some creek on the African shore and land the troops; but if Derna be the quarters, there is little likelihood of their ever reaching Egypt.

Letters from Munich of the 6th July, announce a piece of news which has excited considerable surprise. The Austrian troops, to the number of 5000 men, have advanced from Bohemia into the Upper Palatinate, a province belonging to the elector of Bavaria, and by force compelled the Bavarian troops to retire. The causes of this movement are variously accounted for. Some state that this province forms part of the indemnity which Austria is by the secret articles of the treaty of Luneville, to receive. Others state that it arises from a dispute about some Italian *fiefs* in that district, which Austria claims. Be the causes what they may, the circumstance excited great alarm at Munich, and the elector of Bavaria, after, it is said, detaching troops to repel force by force, immediately sent off couriers to Petersburg and Berlin, announcing the aggression, and requesting support. So much for the good understanding that prevails among the continental powers, and the views of the general interests of Europe, by which their conduct is influenced.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th inst. by the mail, brings pleasing intelligence from Egypt, but we are a little apprehensive that the whole may turn out to be only an exaggerated account of the news brought by the last messenger, and published five days ago.—"Yesterday, (says the letter,) a courier arrived at lord Minto's from Constantinople, who pursued his way to London almost immediately. He is the bearer of the important intelligence that Cairo has surrendered, on capitulation, to the English and Turks. Alexandria was on the point of following the example of Cairo. The garrison of that place is well supplied with provisions, but is in want of water, and the Turks were already in possession of the outer harbour; and according to the statements of the above courier, the place was so narrowly blockaded, that it could not possibly hold out long."

A letter from Copenhagen, July 11, "says, Sweden has already, it is said, acceded to the convention concluded between Russia and England Denmark has, as yet, come to no resolution on the subject."

The Dover letter states, that a vessel is arrived from Calais, with a report of telegraphic account having been received at Calais from Paris, of an engagement having taken place in the Adriatic, in which one of our ships was driven on shore, and another set on fire. The loss of the French is not mentioned, nor the day when the action took place.

[*London Courier*]

On Saturday evening government received dispatches from Mr. Merry, being the first since his arrival at Paris.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Captain Wyeth, who arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, politely favoured the editors of this gazette with two Gibraltar papers (the 10th and 17th ult.) from which they extract the following

INTERESTING NEWS.

Capt. Wyeth is the bearer of dispatches for government, which will be forwarded to Washington this morning.

The United States squadron has arrived at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.

NAVAL ACTION,

Off Algesiras, Monday, July 6.

The French squadron consisting of three line of battle ships and one frigate, stated in our last to have entered the bay, proved agreeably to our information at that time, to be part of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, under the command of rear-admiral Linois. The ships of the line are the Formidable, L'Indomptable and Le Desseix. It was reported that their object was to join the fleet at Cadiz, for the manning of which they had about 2000 men on board more than their complement. On Saturday morning the wind having come to the eastward, they again stood into the bay, and came to an anchor in front of Algesiras;—the frigate being close in shore on the southern part of the town. The next day they altered their position and moored in a line of battle, about a cable and an half distant from each other, in which situation they remained until Monday morning the 6th instant, when the signal being made for a squadron from the west, we had the pleasure soon of perceiving it was an English squadron, and of ascertaining it to be rear-adm. Sir James Saumarez in the Cæsar with 5 of his ships.

The front of Algesiras is defended by various batteries of heavy guns, on the island, as well as upon the banks to the north and south of the town; the fire from which crosses before the town and harbour, and intersects in front of the French ships taking in stand any assailants who might approach them. The anchorage here is also extremely dangerous, the whole harbour and island being surrounded by reefs of sunken rocks.—In short it was imagined, that even had there not been a single man of war in that harbour, no hostile ship would have the boldness to venture to come near the port, or expose itself to the dangerous obstructions which both nature and art had provided for the security of this place. But no dangers can appal or discourage our intrepid tars when the enemy appears to be within reach.

We beheld with admiration, though not without anxiety, the English squadron hale up directly for the French ships. The Venerable under the command of captain S. Hood, led the line, according to his orders, with his usual address, and passed the batteries, and the French ships, without returning their fire until he arrived at his station. The French ships opened their fire at 25 minutes past 8 o'clock. The English were to come up in the following order, as directed by the admiral.

The Venerable to lead in, and pass the enemy's ships without coming to anchor.

Pompee, to anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy's line.

Audacious, Cæsar, Spencer, Hannibal, to anchor abreast of the enemy's ships and batteries.

All this appeared to be executed, as far as the sudden failure of the wind would permit. At 35 minutes past 8, the action commenced by the Pompee and Audacious—at 9 the Cæsar opened her fire—a quarter of an hour afterwards she passed the Venerable and came to an anchor:—At 35 minutes past 9 the Spencer opened her fire, and soon afterwards the Hannibal.—The roar of cannon was, about this time, incessant and tremendous; and the fire was returned with spirit by the French admiral; who, however, as well as the two other French ships, run close in upon the shore, and apparently grounded. About half an hour past ten, the fire from the enemy's batteries on shore became so galling to the Cæsar and Pompee, that it was judged necessary to order them to cut and make sail. The Pompee was so much injured in her masts and yards that the signal was made to tow her out of the action. About 12 o'clock the Hannibal was discerned through the smoke, close to the French admiral, and there was great reason to hope that a few minutes would have brought her along side of his ship when the contest would have probably terminated in the surrender of the latter; but unfortunately the Hannibal at this critical instant grounded, immediately opposite to the battery on the north of the town, she, notwithstanding, kept up her fire on the French admiral; but under such disadvantages, the valour of her officers and crew could not avail. Being completely exposed to the fire from the battery on shore, Capt. Ferris had the misfortune to see a considerable number of his brave crew killed and wounded, before he would consent to strike his colours. The wind being now entirely failed, and the British admiral finding it totally impracticable to bring any of his ships near enough to those of the French, found himself (at 35 minutes past one o'clock, P. M. after an action of five hours, with very little intermission,) under the necessity of withdrawing his force, excepting the Hannibal, which being ashore, he was obliged to abandon to the enemy; to whom, however, we do not conceive she can be of any service.

We have great reason to believe that the French ships have suffered so severely by this attack, that it will be a considerable time before they can be fit for sea, if at all repairable; and so far Sir James Saumarez has attained his object. For our part, we must observe, that the daring and valiant characters of Britons, was most nobly displayed in this arduous conflict, which would have been crowned with more complete success had not the breeze failed. It is not in the power of mortals to command the elements, but men who are capable of seeking glory in the midst of such perils, will have the good wishes and admiration of their countrymen on their side, and must at last triumph over every foe.

The circumstance of an English ship having fallen into the enemy's hands, is no doubt, an uncommon event at present; but, though it may be, from that consideration, a matter of exultation to them, we must beg leave to observe, that the loss of the Hannibal is not to be attributed to any superior skill or courage in her opponents, but solely to the disaster of her being becalmed and running on shore upon a strange coast.—The enemy, instead of hoisting the customary prize colours, kept the English flag flying, with the union reversed, which being with us the signal of distress occasioned a number of boats to go off, with a view of affording assistance, all of them, with their crews, were captured by the enemy.

Total killed of officers, seamen and marines, 121. Wounded 210. Total killed and wounded—361.

It is reported that the French ships had about 300 men killed, and near 600 men wounded in this action.

We are glad to hear that the town and inhabitants of Algesiras, have not suffered to any considerable degree from the heavy cannonade in their neighbourhood.

The long prevailing westerly winds have prevented any direct intelligence from Egypt, arriving at the rock—but rumours from all quarters concur in stating that Menou, and the French army in Egypt have capitulated to the English. They also say that the other part of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, has fallen in with Sir John B. Warren, and has been roughly handled. A letter from Madrid affirms that the conquerors of Portugal are determined upon assaulting Gibraltar!!!

Yesterday afternoon (July 9) a squadron of French and Spanish men of war, under the command of a French admiral and a Spanish vice-admiral, entered the bay, and came to an anchor a little to the northward of Algesiras, which place they saluted.—This squadron consists of two Spanish three-deckers, and three two-deckers, one of them a French ship, the other two Spanish, and two frigates. They were preceded by his majesty's ship Superb, captain Keates, the Thames frigate, captain Luken, and Sir Thomas Paisley brig. They anchored off the garrison.

Two or three small vessels lying at Tangier, destined for this garrison, mistook the enemy's squadron for English, and having joined them, were captured. The novelty of such an enemy's fleet parading these seas, we may venture to predict cannot be of long duration, their trusting themselves out of port generally the prelude to a British victory.

This morning another Spanish two-decker came into the bay and anchored at Algesiras.

This squadron corresponds in number with the some time since arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol.

July 17.

SAUMAREZ's VICTORY.

In our former Chronicle we stated the arrival at Algesiras of the Spanish squadron intended to act in conjunction with the French: and our readers will recollect we then observed, that "their trusting themselves out of port, is generally the prelude to a British vict

ry." And we have now the ſatisfaction of announcing the accompliſhment of this prediction.

It was upon Sunday the 12th of July at noon, that we ſaw the combined ſquadron get under ſail. The ſide of this mountain was covered with ſpectators of this formidable ſquadron, as it advanced in battle array, through the bay, towards the Streights. A ſudden murmur of applauſe amongſt the croud directed every ones eyes towards the New Mole, where the five Engliſh ſhips under Sir James Saumarez, the Thames frigate and Calpe ſloop were ſpreading their ſails, and in motion to the encounter of this greatly ſuperior force. As the night cloſed upon us, we could juſt diſcern the enemy's fleet ſteering over towards the African ſhore, and the Engliſh bearing down upon them, when both fleets diſappeared from our view. The heavy cannonade and exploſions were, however, diſtinctly heard during the night, and occaſioned no ſmall anxiety, till the return of the admiral with his prize, a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, bearing a French commodore's broad pendant.

[We much regret, that the ſupplement to the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th July containing the particulars of this combat, we have not been able to obtain. In addition to the above, captain Wyeth informs us, that he ſaw, the morning after the battle (the 18th) two Spaniſh ſhips blow up, ſuppoſed to be two-deckers, each having on board 1040 men.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

J. Quincy Adams, Eſq; late miniſter to the court of Berlin, and family, came paſſengers in the ſhip America from Hamburg.

The following extracts are from letters received by the Happy Couple, arived at N. York from Gibraltar.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Leghorn, to his correſpondent in New-York, dated June 5th, 1801.

"By the arrival of the American conſul from Tripoli, we learn the bey has actually declared war againſt the United States of America. As we learn the United States mean to ſend a naval force we hope this buſineſs will ſoon be ſettled."

Another letter, dated June 17, ſays—

"Our conſul from Tripoli has arrived here, and war with theſe pirates is certain. When he left there they were fitting out their whole force, conſiſting of only 6 ſail, to cruiſe near the mouth of the Streights."

Another, dated June 19. ſays—

"Marſeilles is again blockaded by the Britiſh."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, dated July 20.

"In the action of the 6th the Britiſh loſt the ſhip Hannibal of 74 guns, and 14 gun boats—in the whole 180 men killed, and 300 wounded. The greater part of the latter have died of their wounds.—17 Danes and Swedes were ſunk at their anchors in Algeſiras, where they lay; one poor Yankee rode it out. In one of the forts the Spaniards would not fire on the Britiſh—the French went on ſhore and put every man to the ſword.—On the 13th another action took place between the French, Spaniards and Engliſh. The Spaniards when they diſcovered the Engliſh, got into confuſion, and two three deckers got foul of each other—they cried out enemy! and began firing at one another—in a ſhort time they took fire and both blew up.—There were but 96 men ſaved from both ſhips out of 3000; the reſt of the Spaniards run and left the French ſhips (3) to fight 5 Engliſh. The headmoſt of the Engliſh brought to the ſternmoſt of the French. An Engliſh 74 was ſon diſmaſted. By that time 2 more of the Engliſh came up—the Frenchman ſtruck—the other two got into Cadiz. At one time the French admiral had 4 Engliſh 74's upon him, and beat them off.

"There are a number of Americans here. One of them challenged the Tripolitan admiral out to fight him, but the latter would not accept the invitation. He is afraid to leave Gibraltar."

BALTIMORE, September 3.

Negotiations between Great-Britain and France.

The ſanguine hopes that were entertained of a favourable reſult to this negotiation have been conſiderably damped within theſe two days. The conferences between lord Hawkeſbury and M. Otto, and the communications of the latter with his government, were as frequent as ever, till laſt Friday, when a flag of truce which ſailed for Calais with diſpatches from M. Otto returned the ſame afternoon, bringing back with her the diſpatches, which were refuſed to be received, nor was any perſon permitted to land, and the maſter ſtates that an embargo had been laid upon all the veſſels at Calais. What the object of this movement may be, is difficult to conjecture; although it is moſt probably connected with thoſe preparations which, according to all the accounts from the French and Flemiſh coaſts, are extremely formidable, and of which a deſcent on this country is ſtill ſaid to be the avowed object, though there are others who believe that one bold ſtroke is yet to be hazarded for the recovery of Egypt.

The ſtyle and tone of the official journal accords with theſe anti pacific movements. We have in a preceding article noticed its philippic againſt the Engliſh fabricators of impertinent manifeſtoes on the continent. In the paper of the 11th we find a ſtring of obſervations on the relative ſituation of Great-Britain and France, founded on the ſuppoſed determination of the laſt, if not of the preſent Britiſh miniſtry, to make no peace but on condition of retaining all their conqueſts. (We have never heard of ſuch a propoſal, although we recollect the time when an offer was made to reſtore nearly the whole of them, and rejected by France.) The journaliſt, however, recommends the example of France for our imitation. As ſhe acted upon this principle ſhe would have annexed Venice, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Iſtria, Dalmatia, &c. Naples, half of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, &c. &c. to her dominions, but ſhe had not received an acceſſion of more than five millions of inhabitants, and ſhe had reſtored countries peopled by more than thirty millions. After adverting to the ſituation of affairs in the north, and informing that lord St. Helens was far from finding at St. Peterſburg thoſe diſpoſitions with which the Engliſh adminiſtration flattered themſelves, he adds, that in the preſent ſtate of nations, none has a greater intereſt than England in abjuring the principle that a nation ſhould keep after peace every thing occupied by its arms during the war, and that the new Britiſh adminiſtration can only ſhew its pacific diſpoſitions by propoſing an equitable ſyſtem, which ſhall conciliate the greateſt poſſible number of intereſts."

We alſo find in the official paper a proclamation, ordered by the chief conſul to be read in every part of France on the 14th July. It alludes to the important conſequences which that day has produced, and contraſts the auſpices under which its anniverſary was celebrated under former periods of the revolution —occaſionally in the midſt of triumphs, occaſionally under the weight of fetters, and ſometimes ſurrounded by the cries of diſcord and of factions—with the auſpices under which it is now celebrated, when diſcord is ſilent, faction checked, and the intereſt of the country paramount to every intereſt. It touches upon the continental peace, but takes not the ſlighteſt notice of the negotiations with this country.

The government has alſo publiſhed a long addreſs to the people, in which the abuſes of the ancient government, and the more recent ſufferings of France, are dwelt upon with minuteneſs, but in no reſpect whatever is the queſtion of peace between this country and France alluded to, nor in any of the ſpeeches or addreſſes prepared for this feſtival is a ſingle expreſſion uſed that at all indicates the diſpoſitions of the French government towards that of this country.

From this extraordinary reſerve inferences are of courſe drawn by no means favourable to the reſult of this negotiation.

[*Lon pap. July* 18.]

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated June 26

"It is ſingular, how dull the demand for ſugar and coffee remains. I have ſeen to-day ſugar of a good quality offered at 13 groats, without a buyer. If this continues, it will produce ſerious loſſes to ſome of your bold ſpeculators, and lamentable conſequences in America."

OFFICIAL.

The following circular to the agents and conſuls of the United States reſiding in France, Spain, &c. &c. has been written by our conſul at Tripoli.

"Gentlemen,

"In addition to my circular of the 11th inſtant, I am ſorry to inform you that our flag ſtaff was chopped down upon Thurſday, the 14th inſtant, and war was declared in form by the baſhaw of Tripoli againſt the United States of America.

"You will pleaſe to give every poſſible publicity to this circular, and tranſmit a copy thereof to the department of ſtate. I ſhall depart from Tripoli to Tunis in a few days, where I mean to wait the preſident's orders.

I am, gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES L. CATHCART.

Chancery of the U States of America at Tripoli, in Barbary, May 15, 1801.

The foreign wheat and flour which will be imported into Great-Britain, from September 1, 1800, to September 1, 1801, is eſtimated to coſt that country ten millions ſterling, excluſive of bounty.

Porto Ferraja (off Leghorn) had not ſurrendered to the French in June. It is defended by 1500 men, of whom 300 are Engliſh. The bombardment is purſued with vigour, and the place promiſes to be a heap of ruins.

Letters from Peterſburg of the 14th June ſtate, that Alexander the 1ſt, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid to the contrary, is determined to interfere in the moſt active manner in the general political concerns of Europe. A treaty of the cloſeſt alliance and friendſhip is expected to be formed between him and the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with the avowed intention of compelling France to a general pacification upon equitable principles. Citizen Duroc has actually received a copy of the project of the Ruſſian monarch, and has forwarded it to Paris by a ſpecial meſſenger.

[*Hamburg paper.*]

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earneſtly ſolicited from all perſons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from thoſe debtors who reſide in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Neceſſity alone induces this ſecond application, and it is ſincerely hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtates of BRICE HOWARD, ANNE HOWARD, and WILLIAM C. HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtates, or either of them, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally authenticated, that they may be paid.

GEORGE HOWARD, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, of Brice Howard, executor of Anne Howard, and adminiſtrator of William C. Howard.

NOTICE.

WE intend to apply to the juſtices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called THE TWO SPRINGS, as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

EDWARD WILSON, Senior,
EDWARD WILSON, Junior,
ISAAC CHANEY,
JESSE CHANEY.

Allegany county, Auguſt 4, 1801.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 28, 1801.

Wilfred Neale, againſt Edward Digges, heir of Edward Digges, deceaſed

ORDERED, That a dividend of the money ariſing, or to ariſe, from the ſale of the real eſtate of the aforeſaid deceaſed, under the decree in this cauſe paſſed, ſhall, on application, be made at any time after the laſt day of December next, provided a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three times before the end of September next.

True copy,
Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of January next.

SUSANNA TURNER, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL manner of perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE STEWARD, Adminiſtratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of CUMBERLAND DUGAN, in Anne-Arundel county, near Patapſco lower ferry, taken up as a ſtray, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, ſhe has a blaze in her forehead, a white ſpot on her off ſide, and appears to have been worked this ſummer, as ſhe has the marks of a collar, and has worn fetters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 20th day of Auguſt, 1801.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Adminiſtratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Adminiſtrator.

WILLIAM BREWER,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his cuſtomers, and the public, that he has juſt received from PHILADELPHIA, a handſome aſſortment of BOOT LEGS, and a ſupply of ſuperior leather for gentlemen's dreſs SHOES.

He intends always keeping an aſſortment of the above articles on hand from Philadelphia.

Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Auguſt, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

JOSEPH FINOUR,
Tin-plate worker,

Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's ſtore, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis,

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, and begs leave to ſtate, that he has on hand a large aſſorment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has alſo on hand a full ſupply of all materials for carrying on his buſineſs, and will faithfully and with diſpatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above buſineſs.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old copper, braſs, pewter and lead.

Auguſt 11, 1801.

The TEMPLE *of* TRUTH,

A *Theological, Moral* and *Scientific* Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN

ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Juſt publiſhed in BALTIMORE, and to be continued *(weekly)* if proper encouragement is given.

Any perſon wiſhing to become a ſubſcriber to the above work, may receive the firſt number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subſcriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about ſeven miles from the latter place, and ſix from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco houſe, and is well enclоſed; the balance is well timbered land. He will alſo ſell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with ſome improvements, and a ſmall orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of ſale will be, one half down, and for the balance a ſhort credit will be given, on payment of which an indiſputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaſer, by the ſubſcriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation ſome time in October, 1799, he was then ſuppoſed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of ſaid ſteer is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN BENSON.

June 29, 1801.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT A. SMITH, } Executors.

June 30, 1801.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Mayfury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous bſemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

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